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put it, and how the Buchanan faction, in control of national patronage, began "to lop off the heads" of Douglas Democrats.

The services and life of Illinois in the decade of the Civil War and in the struggles over reconstruction are given due attention, involving the struggle against the "Copperheads", the peace movement and the anti-Lincoln sentiment of 1864. Those who are especially interested in the rapid changes of a growing society, in revolutionary changes in industry, in the growth of western population, and in the coming to an undeveloped agricultural region of immigrant laborers in the Know-nothing days, will find in this volume much enlightening information on local history that has much more than local interest. Labor, wages, land speculation and land reform; the women's-rights movement; the temperance movement (with Chicago a "universal grogshop" and one saloon to every forty of the people in Belleville); dress reform; the conflict between the German beer-garden and the Sabbath observance of the Puritan and the Presbyterian; the churches and their sectarian divisions; the condition and numbers of the negro population; political spoils and the spoilers; the character of the press; the teachers' organizations and the influence of literary societies; the parties and plays of the people; the growth of secret societies and the effective work of the renowned Jonathan Blanchard in opposition to them—all these topics and others find space for informing treatment.

The volume is strong in its account of the growth of education in the state and in its estimate of the influence of Illinois' seats of learning. The author indulges in but little eulogy and in no grandiloquent writing, but his style is direct and interesting and he sets forth significant related facts with the weight of historical authority and with full citations to his sources. The volume has a good index, an extensive bibliography, a series of political maps showing the distribution of party opinion at various elections and the foreign-born population in 1860, together with good portraits of Lincoln, Douglas, Yates, and Trumbull. A brief review can give but an inadequate idea of the amount of valuable matter in such a volume. If the coming volumes maintain the standard set by the two so far issued (vols. II. and III.), other states than Illinois will have reason to be grateful for this notable centennial enterprise.

JAMES A. WOODBURN.

Les États-Unis d'Amérique et le Conflit Européen, 4 Août 1914-6 Avril 1917. Par ACHILLE VIALATE, Professeur à l'École des Sciences Politiques. (Paris: Félix Alcan. 1919. Pp. x, 313. 3.50 fr.)

Les États-Unis et la Guerre: de la Neutralité à la Croisade. Par ÉMILE HOVELAQUE, Inspecteur Général de l'Instruction Publique. (*Ibid.* 1919. Pp. 467. 10 fr.)

IN these days when the United States is assuming a most important rôle in international politics it is especially interesting to see ourselves

as others see us. These two books reflect the views of prominent Frenchmen, well acquainted with American affairs. Viallate describes the effects of the Great War on American imports and exports, the sale of European securities in America, the exportation and importation of gold to meet trade balances, the financial adjustments necessary in this country, the European loans contracted in the United States, and finally the developments in our diplomatic relations with Germany which drew us into the war.

The most important part of the book, however, is devoted to a description of American colonial expansion since the beginning of the Spanish-American war. The author shows how the acquisition of Porto Rico, the Panama Canal, and the Virgin Islands, and the financial supervision of Haiti and Santo Domingo have gradually drawn the United States into the Caribbean Sea. From the beginning, Europeans realized much more keenly than did Americans that this situation, together with the growing complexity of international trade, would make it imperative sooner or later for the United States to abandon its policy of isolation and to participate actively in international arrangements. The last five years have revealed these things to the majority of Americans. On account of the economic advantages which the United States enjoys, Viallate has no hesitation in assigning the United States a dominant position in future world-politics.

Hovelaque's book is a series of essays written at various times during the war. Two of them are reprinted from the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. In the first essay, the author attempts to trace out the fundamental reasons why America refrained from entering the European conflict. He points out that American newspaper editors, magazine writers, and literary men—in fact, almost the entire intellectual class—sympathized with the Allies from the beginning of the war. Nevertheless, the mass of the people, especially in the middle and extreme West, clung to the policy of neutrality.

Hovelaque attributes this attitude in part to the considerable numbers of Germans, Poles, Jews, and Irish who were irreconcilable to the Allied cause. There were also other reasons, such as the distance of the United States from Europe, the ignorance of European history and politics, and the absorption of the American people until recent years in the problems of domestic expansion. Finally, there was the almost universal interest, originally a necessity, in concrete practical affairs, a tendency which was powerfully aided and abetted by German influence on our educational institutions. In fact, America seemed in a fair way of falling a prey to that worship of force, efficiency, and material things which possessed Germany.

Nevertheless, the idealism, something more than abstract pacifism, that marked all great crises in early American history was slowly but surely awakened by the repeated acts of barbarism committed by the Germans. Finally, the Zimmermann note stirred the West as no tor-

pedoing of American vessels could possibly do, and the United States entered the war a united nation, as it never would have done at any time previous to that event.

One of the chapters in this book is devoted to a delightful description of the journey made through the United States by the French Commission, of which the author was a member. He attributes considerable importance to the quiet influence which Marshal Joffre had on the decision of Congress to adopt the principle of the selective draft rather than to depend on the volunteer system.

In a chapter on the first year of American participation in the war, the author rises to a high appreciation of America's mission. For the first time in history, he declares, a country entered a conflict on another continent entirely free from selfish motives. Indeed, the idealism which President Wilson introduced into the conflict renewed the hopes of war-weary Europe and greatly liberalized the foreign policy of all European governments. The concrete method of expressing this idealism was the League of Nations, which the author endorses in the highest terms. Hovelague, like Viallate, assigns to the United States a dominant position in future international relations.

Both books are keen and penetrating analyses of America. Viallate's book can hardly be surpassed for its clearness and simplicity. Hovelague's analysis of American public opinion during the period of neutrality may seem a little caustic at times, but his praise of American idealism after entering the war is extremely generous.

GEORGE F. ZOOK.

Don Juan de Palafox y Mendoza, Obispo de Puebla y Osma, Visitador y Virrey de la Nueva España. Por GENARO GARCÍA. (Mexico: Ch. Bouret. 1918. Pp. 426.)

ANY book on colonial Mexico by Genaro García is worthy of attention. The present work is no exception. When the reviewer reached the middle of the study he was prepared to pronounce it "great". Beyond this point, however, the book enters into the history of a controversy in a way which dampened his enthusiasm.

The author reminds us in his preface that the book was not written under propitious conditions. Not alone was the scholar's calm disturbed by the tragic occurrences of the Great War, but he beheld his native land "ruined, bled, and degraded by a fratricidal struggle, endless and no less violent". In spite of these unfortunate circumstances, García has produced a book of great interest and scholarly merit. It is written with a simplicity and grace which make it fascinating to read. The book is not dry-as-dust scholarship, but has real human interest.

As presented by García's pen, Palafox not only played an important part in the fortunes of New Spain, but was a human personality. His life reads like a romance. The natural son of the second Marquis of Ariza, in Spain, he was destined for drowning by his mother, rescued